TUESDAY, JULY 21, 1891.

London Offices of THE SUN,
430 West Strand
All communications should be addressed to FRANK
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Advertisements for THE WEERLY SUN,

tesued to-morrow morning, must be handed in this evening before 6 o'clock.

Gov. Campbell and the Silver Question. "I am willing to chance free coinage," says the Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio. "I believe there is a disposition of this question which will satisfy seventy-five per cent, of the people, and the only way to reach it is by discussion and experiment. The extremists demand un-

limited colnage, and the doctrinaires cry out that unlimited coinage means ruin; but the alarmists are not to be trusted, no matter at which end of the line they stand," Among the alarmists who are merely doctrinaires, who cry out that unlimited coinage means ruin, and who are not to be trusted, Governor CAMPBELL intends to include the Hol. GROVER CLEVELAND, who wrote as follows in February last; "It surely cannot be necessary for me to make a formal expression of my agreement with those who believe that the greatest peril

would be invited by the adoption of the scheme embraced in the measure now pending in Congress for the unlimited coinage of silver at our mints. If we have developed an unexpected capacity for the assimilation of a largely increased volume of this curreacy, and even if we have demonstrated the usefulness of such an increase, other conditions fall far short of insuring us against deaster if in the present situation we enter upon the dangerous, the reckless experiment of free, unlimited, and independent silver coinage." Pv the extramists at the other end of the

line, who are demanding unlimited coinage and who also are not to be trusted, we suppose that Governor CAMPBELL means the Domoc racy of Ohio. The Convention which nomi nated him for Governor declared by a mafority of about one hundred that the Democrats of Ohio "demand the reinstatement of the constitutional standard of both gold and silver, with the equal right of each to free and unlimited coinage."

Apparently, then, while willing to "chance free coinage," Governor Campbell is prepared to trust neither the doctrinaire alarmists of the GROVER CLEVELAND sort, nor the extremists like the great majority of the Convention which nominated him. With the best wishes for the Governor's success, wa cannot say that we regard his treatment of the silver question as particularly definite or phenomenally lucid.

With his ideas on silver in such a mixed sondition, no wonder Governor CAMPBELL expresses the almost impassioned hope that "this question will not enter largely into the canvass;" or that the Governor's strong inclination to get upon other ground leads him to prophesy that "after the canvass is two weeks old you will hear almost nothing outside of the tariff."

There is another candidate, self-nominated for another office, who would be likewise delighted if from the Democrats of the United States he could hear "almost nothing outside of the tariff."

The Attacks on the French Ministry. Ten days ago the Ministry headed by M. DE FREYCINET was to all appearances un-

shakable. It had commanded the respect of financiers by its arrangements for the settlement of the floating debt; and by its modi-Acations of the tariff it had managed to conciliate both manufacturers and agriculturists. Meanwhile the foreign policy of M. Rypor inspired confidence, and it was generally expected that the hopes of French patriots would be crowned on the occasio of the visit of French ironclads to Cronstadt by the announcement of a definite agreement between France and Russia.

Nevertheless, before the last week had ded, the DE FREYCINET Government had twice been beaten in the Chamber of Deputies by a coalition of the extreme Radicals with the surviving Boulangists and with the Conservatives. The first assault was made by M. LAUR, a Boulangist Deputy, who, under the cover of a proposal to discuss the Alsace-Lorraine passport regulations, represented the French Government as truckling to Germany. It was not true, he said, that there had been any relaxing of the rigor with which French citizens were debarred from entering the lost provinces. On the other hand, German traders and the agents of German manufacturers were allowed to traverse France freely, although they notoriously subjected French producers and distributers to a ruinous competition. In reply M. Ribor did not contradict either of the statements made by M. LAUR, but he denied that any recent incident called for parliamentary discussion. and he accordingly asked the Chamber to pass to the order of the day. This the Chamber refused to do, thereby declaring that the question raised by M. LAUB required investigation. Thereupon the House adjourned, and a meeting of the Cabinet was held, at which it was determined to ask for s vote of confidence on the following day. Reflection seems to have convinced many of the Government's opponents that the time was ill-chosen for a public review of the foreign policy of France when every effort was making to obtain the Czar's assent to an intimate alliance. Moreover, it is not so much M. Ribot, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, as M. DE FRESCINET, the Premier, who seems to be the object of growing animosity, if not of an organized cabal. At all events, when the Chamber reassembled, it gave M. Ribor a vote of confidence, but shortly afterward, when M. DE FREYCINET demanded a grant of money for the Polytechnic School, it refused to vote the desired

Such a rebuff would scarcely make the Permier feel himself forced to resign office, unless he recognized in it a proof of a concerted resolve to make his personal connec tion with the Government impossible. The report is current, it seems, in Paris that the present Minister of the Interior, M. Cox-STANS, has entered into a combination with M. JULES FERRY for the purpose of ousting M. DE FREYCINET from the post of President of the Council. M. FERRY, it is asserted, has made up his mind that the time has ome for him to resume the ascendancy which he held before the Tonquin flase made him the most unpopular of French statesmen. The odium which for some years overwhelmed him is beginning to pass away, and he has always posses the confidence of President Carnor to an extent unequalled by any of his rivals. There is no doubt that it was M. FERRY The caused the Presidency to be given to M. CARNOT, when he found that he could not get it himself; and the tenacity of the gratitude evoked by that service is creditable to the French Chief Magistrate. If it be true that M. FERRY, already sure of the quiet

appropriation.

fled in assuming that the days of M. DE FREYCINET'S Premiership are numbered. A Cabinet presided over by M. FERRY, and

in which M. Constans should retain his

present post, would have many chances of

Government as is possible under a republican régime. M. FERRY would exercise almost unlimited influence over all Republicans of conservative leanings, as well as over most of the Opportunists returned at the last general election. He, if any one, could establish a species of understanding with the monarchical Right. On the other hand, M. Constans is exceptionally strong with the Radicals of pronounced though not extreme opinions, who constitute the most numerous faction in the Chamber. CLEMENCEAU and his following of Reds would probably be irreconcilable, and so would the Boulangists; but these sections would not find it so easy to effect an alliance with the Monarchists against a FERRY-Con-STANS Cabinet, as they have found it in the case of the DE FREYCINET Ministry. As regards the effect of such a change of government on the foreign policy of France, we do not see that Russia would have any cause for misgiving. M. Fmnry, when formerly in office, was careful not to give offence to Germany, but that may have been because he saw, what indeed seemed plain to all cool observers, that at that time his country was not ripe for war. Now France is believed to be prepared for the duel to which she looks forward, and there is no reason to believe that M. FERRY would miss a really favorable opportunity. But he would precipitate nothing. He would play his cards to suit his own hand, and not, like too many of his hot-headed colleagues in Parliament, to suit that of his German opponent. In the contest that must one day come, it will be of obvious benefit to a people like the French to have their foreign relations moulded by a man so self-possessed, clear-sighted, and sagacious as M. FERRY is acknowledged to be even by his enemies.

The George Washington Childs Spoon.

GREAT AND GOOD FRIEND: We congratulate you from the bottom of our heart upon the unsolicited honor and beautiful tribute just rendered by the people of Philadelphia to their most eminent and generally beloved fellow townsman.

Other men have had monuments reared to heir greatness or goodness while they still lived, though rarely. Shafts of marble, of granite, and of bronze commemorate the achievements of hundreds of persons hardly worthy to hold your broad-brimmed straw hat while you wipe the blushes from your brow. No cannon embedded half way to its breech, no towering and ostentations column, no mural tablet or stilted effigy on a pedestal shall preserve for future generations of Philadelphians your characteristic fame. You will go down the centuries stirring sweetness in the innocuous cup, or freighted with strawberries and cream, or conveying frozen refreshment to the eager lips of innocent love, or catching drop by drop the paregoric destined for the assuagement of infantile misery. This is as it should be; the mission is akin to the simple benevolence of your heart; and we are overjoyed to learn from the columns of your own almost always truthful journal how satisfactory is the monument, both in design and execution:

"Artistically, the Grouge W. CHILDS spoon may be said to be a success, for it is pictureaquely designed and skilfully stamped. The teaspoon is ornamented at the end of the handle with a low relief portrait bust of Mr. CHILDS, which may be considered excellent when the great difficulty of successfully cutting a die is known. From the bust a ribbon winds carelessly to the bowl, forming the handle, and bearing these words: "Grosus W. CHILDS, Public Ledger, Philadelphia.

"A really elever representation of Mr. Child's pri-vate office—so well known for the treasures it contains and for the celebrities who have been entertained there—is given in the bow. It is in low relief also, and rives an excellent idea of this famous apartment. The range spoon is ornamented with a handle similar to he other, but, because of the peculiar formation of the owl, the office view had to be omitted."

The legend is adequate. The three words, GEORGE WASHINGTON CHILDS, mean volimes. They bring up to the memory the whole story of a lifetime, brightened by ommercial success gilded by aristocrati associations, and ennobled by useful and philanthropic deeds. That spoonbowl holds Dukes and Duchesses, Marquises and poets, newsboys and Emperors. The bust at the head of the handle is the likeness of the only American who ever declined the highest office in the gift of the people because he would rather be happy than be President.

But this leads us to say that with the culminating honor of your lifetime come new responsibilities. You must live up to your spoon. No spot or stain must rest upon its polished convexity. Just at present, as we are sorry to remind you upon so felicitous an occasion, you are engaged in the generous but immoral and unpatriotic task of shielding and bolstering the reputation of an exposed humbug, a discredited fellow citizen, an unworthy friend. It is a misguided enterprise. You are imposed upon. Your charitable impulses, so often active for the good of the unfortunate, are playing you false for once.

JOHN WANAMAKER'S name and yours are sometimes put in the same category by superficial observers in Philadelphia, with no sense of individual differences. The names are no more to be classed together than those of URIAH HEEP and the Brothers CHEERYBLE. He is pewter gilt and you are genuine metal. Your heart is as open as the honest sunshine, and his is stocked with cant and hypocrisy and guile. He has no claim upon your consideration, or even your toleration in his present plight. For your own sake, George Washington CHILDS, pick your beautiful new spoon out

of the wanamaker. Great and good friend, good-b; !

The Altruism of Benjamin Harrison

Our esteemed contemporary, the Indian apolia Journal, which has the happiness of being near to the business and bosom of the Hon. BENJAMIN HARRISON, allows us to see his mind in its pajamas, so to speak. This intimate and confidential view reveals that "while it cannot be truthfully said that he is a partisan President, he is still as much of a Republican as ever." We don't know how much of a partisan a President must be to be considered a partisan President in Indianapolis, but Gen. HARRISON'S partisanship would satisfy any quantitative test, and its quality would seem to be sufficiently searching; and there can be no doubt that he is as much of a Republican as he ever was. It appears, however, from our Indianapolis contemporary's study of political interiors, that he is not, as a hasty and censorious world imagines, a Harrison Republican:

"The Administration has been conducted on the principle that he serves his party best who serves his country best. There is reason to believe that all his thoughts in regard to the succession have been and will continue to be confine i to the single and that a Republican Fres dent be elected in 18.42. Whether it shall be himself or some other Republican is a matter of small concert compared with the assurance that it be a Republican.

This idyllic unselfishness is too rare. While rash observers have believed that he has his eye upon 1892, Gen. HARRISON's sole thought support of the Elysée has found a coadju-! is to elect a Republican President in that

tor in M. Constans, we are probably justi- year. His renomination journey was misnamed and misunderstood. He took a trip for the purpose of giving the country the loy of seeing him, not with any narrow and egoistic view of his own advantage. He is not working for himself, but for his party, duration, and would apparently come as and it will be nothing to him if BLAINE or near to answering the definition of a strong | Algeneat the fruit of his labors. The Journal relates an anecdote which shows the one fear and preoccupation of the President's mind:

"On the 4th of March, 1880, it became the duty of Mr. CLEARLAND, as retiring President, to accompany President. dent elect Il samson to the Capitol, where he was to take the oath of office. As usual, the retiring President and the President electrode in the same carriage. The exhibition was unique and suggestive; one party and one national policy giving way to another. No doubt the President had this in his mind when he said to one who attempted to broach the question of the encousion:

There is just one thing that I am concerned about, and that is that on the 4th of March, 1993, I may not have to ride to the Capitol with a Democrat.' This was his way of saying that the success of the Republican party was a matter of far more importance and an that lay much nearer his heart than the success of any individual or even his own renomination."

We hope that Gen. HARRISON will not dwell too much upon the prospect of driving to the Capitol with a Democrat on March 4. 1893. Melancholia might result from too close attention to the possibility of this dreadful event. Yet if worst comes to worst, and it is fated that a Democrat shall be his carriage companion on that day, Gen. HARRISON will have no great cause to reproach himself. The Billion Congress was not his work. If disaster comes to his party, the greater part of the responsibility should not be charged to him. This thought may solace him should the drive to the Capitol be saddened by the presence of a Democrat in the carriage. Moreover, the thought that he has not been working for himself, but for the success of his party, will serve to warm him up. Many skepties will continue to believe that renomination has a joyful sound in his ears, but he has only to refer to the Indianapolis Journal to parry their gibes.

#### A Successful Minister Abroad.

When the Hon. WHITELAW REID returns to us after his accomplished term of service near the Government of the French republic, he will be entitled to such a laurel as seldom has graced the brow of any American diplomatist.

When Mr. REID went to France it seemed impossible that any improvement in the regulations that govern the vast trade between the two countries could be brought about by any diplomatic exertion. Especially was this the case with all the forms of pork, an article which plays so important a part in the production of our Western agricultural States. The admission of American pork into France was prohibited, and French farmers and Government contractors were united in maintaining the prohibition. Mr. REID has succeeded, however, in having it removed, and the markets of that country are henceforth to be opened to us. This event promises to make a very great addition to the eales of American provisions in Europe.

It is seldom that an American Minister abroad is able to achieve so important a benefit for his country. Mr. REID is to be congratulated upon the wisdom, tact, and perseverance with which he has carried through a most important negotiation; and when he returns to us-and we trust his return may not be too long postponed-he will be welcomed by his countrymen with a cordiality worthy of his services.

### The Father of the Fuller Boom.

The Minneapolis Tribune responds very promptly and satisfactorily to our request for further information concerning the Hon. JOHN F. MEAGHER, the great FULLER boomer of Mankato. Nothing could be more workmanlike than the Tribune's condensed history of the political career of the Mankato Mystery:

"Let Tax Sex turn back the pages of Minnesota his-tory, over a quarter of a century, to the sixth legisla-tive session of the State: and there, on the scroll of Soions in the year 1864, Tax Sex will find the name of the lion Jons F. Mkachar. Democratic legislator. "Let Tax Sex look again six years later, 1870-1, and

arain it finds the Hon. John F. Masones. Democratic Representative of the green fields of the county of Blue Earth, in the State of white pine and red hematite iron.
Two years later and the Hon. Jon's F. Manguag has arisen to the State Senate; and at the end of sixteen years more what does The Son find !- that the Hon

pital of Insane in the State." We congratulate the friends of the Hon JOHN F. MEAGHER on his highly creditable record as a citizen, a legislator, and a philanthropist. We should not trouble the Tribune any further, except that there is one thing more which we particularly desire to ascertain.

How does the Hon. JOHN F. MEAGHER wear the hair with which nature since the virile age has decorated the lower part of his countenance? Does he cultivate mustachios, and in what fashion? If the Mankato mustachios are maintained in the Ful-LER style, are they comparable in majesty and lateral stretch to those of the Chief Justice himself?

We can find in the Eleventh Census, so far as it has been issued by the Hon. ROBERT P. PORTER, no statistics concerning the Hon. JOHN F. MEAGHER'S mustachios. Therefore we apply again to the Minneapolis Tribune. which has shown itself to be so well informed respecting his public career, and so

courteous in imparting its information. Until we know the exact truth about the mustachios of the Mankato Mystery, we can pronounce no flual judgment on the prospects of a Fuller boom conducted by the Hon. JOHN F. MEAGHER of Mankato.

The Government of the republic of Vene zuela, in declining to negotiate the reciprocity treaty proposed by our State Department, ma not have been influenced by Secretary BLAINE's action in declining to uphold the Venezuelan Government in its boundary dispute with Great Britain. The latter question is not referred to in the official communications between the Venozuelan President and Congress on the subject of reciprocity.

The famous story of "The Man Without a Country" is recalled by the account of the pathetic misadventures of one of our Hebrew immigrants, MENDEL ROGALSKY. He is a boy of twenty, by trade a carpenter. For the last nine years he has not only supported himself in Russia, but sent money to his mother in a distant Russian city, and actually saved sixty rubles. At last the edict went forth against the Jows. He was discharged and for months persecuted and hounded by the officials from city to city. At last a collection was made up by his and his mother's friends to enable him to escape to the land of freedom, to America To leave the land of worse than mediaval tranny a passport was necessary. had not means enough to buy, for it was to be had for the buring. He tried to cross the frontier without a passport, and was taken and imprisoned. His release was curchased by his fellow Hebrews in that land of bribery, and he scaped into Germany. There again he found pitiful friends of his faith, and received from these pover y-stricken people enough to continue his journey to New York. In this city he lands a pauper, and by a strict construction of the law should be returned to the bondage of the tyranur whence he came.

Where can this man go and not be persocuted? He was born a man, and as a man should have leave to live upon the earth, or at least to stay upon the earth without removal till bedies. Eussia, the land of his birth, reseets him, and this country would return him

to Russia, to be spurned again. Is not this a man without a country? And is not his fate more tragic than that of the hero of EDWARD EVERETT HALE'S Story, for his fate is the result not of his fault, but of the mischance of his birth? And all this happens in the year of our Lord 1891.

The broad and blooming State of Wash ington has not been able to get as many settlers as it needs, though its promoters have sent out tempting accounts of its fine climate, fertile soil, and other attractions. But there will soon be a rush of people there if the new reports of the finding of gold and silver turn out to be true, or half true, or to have a streak of truth in them. A very large number of men are very sure to be influenced by such phrases as "magnificent gold finds," "nuggets found daily." " gold picked up in the hills." " dust in the caffon," "good silver ledges," and so forth. Some men are also apt to be influenced by despatches which announce that, on account of the new discoveries, "there is great count of the new discoveries, "there is great excitement in the State," "the people are wrought up to a high pitch," and "the prospectors are starting for the fields." We must all be interested in such despatches, even though not all ready to join in the rush for the nuggets or the dust.

If the reports are exaggerated, the State of Washington will not be benefited by their circuintion, any more than the State of Nevada was benefited by the extravagant reports of the plentifulness of the precious metals there that were sent abroad years ago.

It is much easier to get to the State of Washington in our times than it was to get to California when the gold fever began to rage in the days of Forty-nine. Yet a sensible man will think twice before he goes out there in search of gold on the strength of any of the reports that have yet been published.

He is a poor stick of a General Passenger Agent who does not now possess a copy of MARY COWDEN CLARKE'S Concordance to

It is, perhaps, natural that some clergymen, in their moments of homiletical inspiration, should be moved rather by the faith that sees the things that are not than by the common sense that sees only the things that are Only thus can one explain last Sunday's vapor-Avenue Congregational Church in Boston, who has made those very serious and most amazing allegations, that "the Sunday news paper is always and nocessarily venal." "the Sunday newspaper cannot live and thrive in harmony with public health. and that "the publisher of the Sunday press is knowingly doing harm to the public." Tho motives of any person can obviously be known only to his own conscience and to an inscrutable Providence; but that the Sunday news-"necessarily venal," and that peper is it cannot thrive in harmony with "publie health, public morals, or the interests of the home," are statements that even the gentlest moralist may firmly brand as unmitigated and unconscionable lies. The only meaning of venality is the publication of misstatements of fact for a bribe. but of such an offence no respectable newspaper is guilty, and a newspaper that is honest on six days of the week may safely be trusted to keep honest on the seventh day. So far, moreover, from society being demoralized by the publication or the reading of Sunday newspapers, the facts show a continuous progress in moral conduct during the last few decades. The Rev. PLUMB of Boston apparently does not speak in plumb with the eternal verities. I'ossibly he imagines that a Sunday newspaper is printed on Sunday, and that no one begins to write upon a Monday journal until five min-

Another national union has been added to our society, the "Bill Posters' Association of the United States," formed last week in Chicago. Twenty-five thousand "boss bill posters" among us couldn't help getting together nowadays to make some sort of a trust. Besides providing for regular and general rates. a Buffalo member announced this attitude toward the circus:

"We will wage war against the free pass system to theatres and circuses. Circuses will promise the earth and paper the whole town with lighographs, and then skip without paying the bill sticker."

If the National Bill Posters intend to exert this regulation over the circuses, they should go a step further and stick circus bills only after sati-factory guarantees that all on the posters would be duly shown at the perform-

Nearly three months ago Baron DE HIRSCH ade it known that the fund which he h tablished for the relief of impoverished Russian Hebrews would be used in sending them to the Argentine Republic. Thus far, however, we have heard of but very few of them going to that country, while within the same time very large numbers of them have come to the United States. They prefer this country to any other in the world. They have heard of the success of many of the Hebrews who live here. They know that we have a stable and peaceful Government, which cannot be found in any part of South America. They are aware that here they will possess all the rights of citizenship and have the opportunity of using their talents to the best advantage. Hence it is that they desire to come to this country. Hence it is that Baron DE HIRSCH'S Argentine

project has not been acceptable to them. A few hundreds of the Russian Hebrews ave gone to Brazil, but they have not found its hot climate to their liking, and they have not seen there the opportunities of success in life, and they have not been welcomed by the Brazilian people. Consequently we have heard of several parties of them leaving that country in search of some other that might suit them botter. We have lately learned that Hebrew agents were trying to negotiate with the Mexican Government for the settlement of Russian Hebrew colonies in the thinly populated States of western Mexico; but the results have not been satisfactory, and it is doubtful whether any considerable number of Hebrews could be induced to go there, or stay there, as long as they can come freely to the United States.

# WON'T PAY THE DOCTORS.

The Comptroller II is No Money to Spend for Post-mortem Researches.

The bills of Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton and Prof. R. A. Witthaus for expert services in the utopsies on the Fourth avenue tunnel necident victims have been disallowed by Comptroller Myers. The physicians ask for \$500 apiece, and their bills have been certified by udge Patterson of the Supreme Court and District Attorney Nicoll, but the Comptroller says there is no fund from which they can legally be paid. The experts will have to go to the Board of Estimate or get a judgment

igainst the city.

Both have had experience in the latter direction. Dr. Hamilton successfully such the city for \$150 for examining into the mental condition of Market Clerk Henry Waltman at the time of the market clork fighty waitings at the time of the market invest, ration by the Commissioners of Accounts, and Prof. Witthaus recovered \$750 for his chemical analysis of the viscers of Bernard O. Erady, whose death was supposed to have resulted from poisoning.

#### Hill at the Head of the Heap. From the Cincinnati Engutrer.

All that can be known of the Demogratic situation in New York is that the man who will be nominated for Jovernor is the man whom Governor Hill will name. The Gavernor has the machinery of the party absolutely in his hands. The Tammany crowd in that city is inclined to put forward Roswell P. Flower Mr. F. is liberal rich, and approachable. He has always steered carefully between the factions in that city. over in Brooklyn Boss McLaughlin is supporting Mayer Chaple upon the theory that Governor Hill may be in duced to look favorably upon the Mayor's pretensiona. Meanwhile Judge Aiton B Parker of the Court of Appeals is looming up as Hill's choice. He is known to be close friend of the Governor During the past week they have been suchting up the Sound in true comrade ashion. Politicians regard this as significant.

Straight from Boston. From the Boston Courier. There is nothing much more difficult to the obese GORMAN IS THEIR HOPE.

All Kinds of Maryland Democrats Ask Him to Lend Against the Alliance.

Baltimone, July 19.—Senator Gorman's determination not to take charge of the national campaign was arrived at after mature deliberation and after a consultation with other party leaders in this State. An Alliance craze has taken possession of some of the lower counties. and it will require the master hand of the Maryland Senator to prevent the Democratic ship of state from colliding with the rudderless eraft set affoat by Jerry Simpson's disciples. The present condition of affairs is due to the

work of aspirants for office, who, with a view of booming their candidacy, have influenced the granger element. Now that they find the movement has gotten beyond their centrol. they call on the leader who has so often helped them out of trouble to come again to the rescue. The appeal comes not only from the regular Democracy, but from the so-called Independents or Mugwumps, who realize the danger of a Farmers' Alliance Government. and for once will work hand in hand with the men they have fought, and under the leadership of the man they have vilified and abused. They appreciate the fact that in conducting the campaign Senator Gorman is not helping himself in the least; on the contrary. he may incur the enmity of people who have hitherto been among his stanchest friends: for all Democrats, regardless of other affiliations, have openly declared that no matter what should be the result, Mr. Gorman is to succeed himself as United States Senator.

So far as Senator Gorman is concerned. therefore, he is safe enough, but the trouble is feared in the selection of the late Senator Wilson's successor. The latter must come from the Eastern Shore, and in this section the Farmers' Alliance movement is strongest. Should, therefore, the grangers succeed in carrying a majority of the Eastern Shore counties, and even conceding that all of these shall be Democrats, the name they may present might not be acceptable to the city and Western Shore men who are opposed to Alliance principles, and then there would be trouble. It is to avert just such a condition of affairs that Senator Gorman is now called upon. His task is not an easy one, but so implicit is the confidence reposed in him that no fears are entertained as to the result.

The State Convention will be held on July 30. when candidates for Governor. Comptroller. Attorney-General, and a Clerk of the Court of Appeals are to be selected. The Secretary of State, State Treasurer, Police Commissioners, and other officers will be chosen by the Legislature. According to his promise. Senator Gorman has kept hands off, his influence not having been exerted in behalf of any candidate. Frank Brown, late Postmaster of Baltimore. appears to have made the strongest fight for Governor, his candidacy being endorsed by nearly every county in the State. The city, it is well known, preferred ex-Mayor James Hodges but the counties have a majority and so Mr. Brown will be the Democratic standard bearer. Spencer Jones of Montgomery or Luther Gadd of Caroline will be Comptroller, State Senator John P. Poe will be Attorney-General, and Frank Ford of St. Mary's will probably be Clerk of the Court of Appeals.

The Republicans are altogether at sea. They have not yet arranged for a convention, and will find it extremely difficult to get candidates.

WITH PRUSSIC ACID.

Western Man Would Execute Condemned

Murderers by Poison. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: I have read with interest your criticism of the method of execution as telegraphed to the country. Your position is correct. The law providing for electrical execution should be repealed. But it will not be repealed. You may demand as much and as long as you will; the law will not be repealed unless you can offer a better method. The people of New York will not return to the bungling atrocities of hanging; and the bloody scenes of the guillotine are conally repulsive.

You can yourself institute in the civilized world a great and much-needed reform if you will but persistently demand, after each electrical execution. When the subject is fresh in the public mind, the introduction of a method which will be devoid of horrors, and will thus commend itself to public approval.

Such a method I have for years endeavored to secure a public hearing for, and I cannot do it. The public has gone crazy on the subject of having everything done by electricity, and it will apparently listen to nothing elee.

What I propose is to inject into the jugular vein of the condemned person a few drops of prussic acid-or, to be scientifically exact, of prussic acid—or, to be scientifically exact, of anhydrous hydrocyanic acid, the deadliest poison known to chemistry. I would have the prisoner lie on a cot and be placed under the influence of an anaesthetic. When he is unconscious a hypotermic syrings will force the acid into the vein, and death will be almost instantaneous. The advantages of the method are its inexpensiveness, its simplicity, requiring no elaborate preparation of horrifying machine y, and its merciful certainty.

To those who object to the anaesthetic I should say: If you desire to ordure the condensed, break him on the wheel, but if his ending without unnecessary forture be your aim, render him unconscious before you killing.

him.

I beg you to give this matter consideration. Secure medical opinions on it; get the judgment of chemists as to the instantaneous effects of the poison; and after each elsectrical execution in New York advocate it, and in time some State will, under your hammering, adopt it, and the others will shortly follow.

Our present methods of execution are an outrage upon civilization. You can abolish them yourself if you will. Yours truly.

Portland, Ore., July 15.

E. L. Ayer.

THE NAME OF BLAINE

A Scotch Philologist Looks It up. From the Tarrytown Argus.

From the Tarrytown Argus.

In the early part of 1887 I wrote to G. Y. Strang-Watkins. Secretary of the Buchanan Society, inquiring as to the origin of the name of the greatest statesman in America. My inquiry was caused by the fact that the greatest man of my name was born on the Blaine water, in the Lennox district. I refer of course, to the original state of the second state of the second state of Blaine's to-day in America. Mr. Strang, Watkins's reply, which I give below, is but amusing and instructive.

C. R. B. Chamberg K. Bucanana, Phys.

amusing and instructive. C. K. B.
Chamberg K. Blooman Eng.
My Brancher I was duly favored with your letter of
12th January last, and I have been making some incurries on the subject therein referred to.
With recard to the name Blane or Blain, it is an old
Scotch word for an empty or blank place: thus a blainy
field is one where there are blenks or bare places. But
hames were often given from the personal appearance
of men. The first Mr. Blain, therefore, may have been
so called from being bald-headed, or perhaps even
amply-headed. an oalled from being Unid-Bended, or pernaps was ambly headed.
The second meaning of Blane or Blain is a mark left by a wound on sore, or a sort of both as in the Bible. Faculty is the second on sore, or a sort of both as in the Bible. Faculty is the second of Faculty and it shall be come small during forth with blains upon man and upon beast, stroughout all the land of Faculty. The first bir, than or filence, therefore, may have been greatly marked by small-pox, or perhaps scarred with wounds in battle. Blains again is said by some to be a contraction of Bel Agrican: beautiful lamb. I. a. Jeaus. This points to the first of the lame being a churchman Rain Blains or saint blains of Bute was a hootian bishoo or soufestor, born 10th August 566. He is said to have

rendesor and Riame of Bute was a Scottish Sighor rendesor, born 10th August, 500. He is said to have sunded Funblane, and to be buried in Bute. He was not nknown in the Lennox district and had a cell at Corain in Cardross and there is "Hagnes Well" at kilder. Very likely at the Bianes are called after him, it how he got his name I don't know a called after him, it how he got his name I don't know surnames were however, often taken from names. Places and the American Baine and the scotch lanes, of whom there are a few may take their hee from the atream Blane, which runs through the first he Endrick water. If this is so they must as very modern race, for Strathblane is not the old the office into the talley, but Strathblane is not the old the said other aimits forms. name of the valley, but Strathblachan, or Strathblachan, and other similar forms.

This is all the information I have been able to procure on the subject, and so far as it goes there a procure on the subject, and so far as it goes there a procure on the subject, and so far similar such an and the Siaines. Yours faithfully, and Strathe Watsing.

Glassow, March 50, 1887.

G. M. Strathe Watsing.

STONEWALL JACKSON'S STATUE.

21st, will be an event second only in interest

Honors to be Paid to the Great Soldier's WASHINGTON. July 20.-The unveiling of the monument to Gen. T. J. Jackson at his Lexington home, which is to take place to-morrow, the

> to the like tribute recent'y paid in Richmond to the memory of his chief, Gen. Robert E. Les. Virginia, the mother of Presidents, has been also the mother of great soldiers, and in their renowned roll the name of Jackson must always hold an honored place. Perhaps his career will always appeal more strongly to the people of the South from the fact that he received his morral wound while the war was at its height, at a time when battle after battle on Virginia soil had only added fresh lustre to Confederate arms and inspired fresh hopes for the Confederate cause. To that cause his very name had come to be a tower of strength, from the day when Bee, at Bull Run, called out, to encourage his own men. "There stands Jackson, like a stone wall!" thus unwittingly giving him a name that will last in Listory, and indeed the name by which a great part of his countrymen know him to-day.

Yet it is curious that this sobriquet, which so exactly described Jackson's attitude at that moment, should be very far from conveying any idea of his characteristics as a soldier. Steadfast he certainly was, when occasion called, but it was Jackson's wonderful activity and celerity of motion that made him for Lee an invaluable lieutenant, In his own loved valley of Virginia, every part of which was familiar to him, he appeared here, there, and everywhere in bewildering ubiquity, striking unexpected blows, and insuring victory by the swiftness of his marches and the energy of his attacks. Before his dazed opponents could concentrate against him, and "bag" him, as one of them proposed to do, they heard of him scores of miles away, rejoining Lee's command. The Second Corps of the army of northern Virginia, while he lod it, was humorously styled "Jackson's foot cavalry." It is hardly worth while to speculate how

this great corps leader might have fared if in-

trusted with a supreme command like Lee's. and with the fate of a whole campaign depending upon him. It is enough to say that his soldierly skill perhaps never showed to greater advantage than during his detached and independent operations of 1862 in the Shenandoah Valley. And surely no more brilliant examples than his were furnished, in our war, of successful flank marches and attacks by a great body of infantiy, and of menaces to an enemy's communications. In the great art of getting there first with the most fellers," as Forrest pithily summarized the notion of battle winning, Stonewall Jackson was undoubtedly a master in his profession. His last achieve ment, the flank march at Chancellorsville and the attack on Hooker's right, formed the fitting climax of a career which during two years had been so full of fruitful energy that it may well be wondered what further it might have accomplished had it not been closed in the full tide of success. We may at least say that the mortal wound he received at Chancellorsville, by the error of some of his own men who fired on him, was most fortunate for the Union cause. It is a curious subject for surmise what changes in events might have occurred had Stonewall Jackson commanded Lee's advance on the important first day at Gettysburg: nor is it any reflection on other great Southern corps commanders to say that to Lee the loss of Jackson's peculiar abilities and potent ald was a loss that was never made

While it is fortunate for Stonewall Jackson's reputation as a soldier that, like Lee's, it has never been the subject of bickerings and enmities, leading to detraction or doubt, as in the case of some Confederate commanders, his traits as a man, also, have undoubtedly had much to do with his hold upon popular affection and admiration at the South. His deep religious nature, his devoutness at all times, even in the most exciting hours of a campaign. his sincerity and gravity, the very oddities 'Old Jack" displayed as a cadet, as a professor, and as a commander, endear his memory to the veterans who fought under him They will recall how to the end his unconscious mind followed the fortunes of his troops, as he murmured in his dying moments: "A. P. Hill, prepare for action!"

The day chosen for unveiling Valentine's bronze figure of the eminent soldier is the thirtieth anniversary of that battle at Manassas which first made him famous. The statue will preserve the lineaments of one who typifles the hopeful days of the Confederacy, before it was yet a lost cause. But those who look upon it will rejoice in an experience that was not vouchsafed to Jackson, that of a restored, peaceful, and happy Union.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest. The rag pickers of Paris collect about \$10,000 worth a

Peards are out & in Russe in Paris, which is square and ragged. Switzer; and yearly receives about \$25,000,000 from

foreign tourists.

Eleveles no longeress be ridden in Danish cities faster. than the speed of a cab, by a decree of the Government.

The first trace of the British gemboat Wasp, which left the port of Singapore in 1857, is a buoy just found

Two million france more have been added to the fortune of the Compte de Paris through the will of the Marquis de St. Astier.

The Austrian census shows that in Galicia seventy. four per cent of the population can neither read nor write, and only nine per cent can read. A seamless steel boat made from one piece of metal

by hydraulic pressure promises to be very desirable. It will last a great while and caunot leak. M. Marcy, by arranging his own apparatus has succeeded in photographing the flight of insects the exposure of the plate being necessarily not over 1-25,000th part of a second.

In France four stretches of strategical railway have been opened recently. They extend from Aurillac to Saint-Denis les Martel, Lons-le Saulnier to Champag-nola d'Estrées Saint-Denis to Saint-Just en Chause. d'Estries Saint Denis to Framey.

One of the London street car companies has in use an automatic "starter." Two powerful spiral springs, fastened to the front axis, are wound up through being applied for the car's stoppings so that when it is de-sired to go on again they are capable of starting it. The device effects a tremendous saving and mercy to horses.

Tricks have risen into the dignity of decorating dinner tables. If you soak germinating letture seed in alcoho for about six nours set it on the table plan ed in an equal mixture of unslacked lime and rich soil, and at the song sprinkle with lukewarm water it will sprout immedi stely, and the tetruce will grow to about the size of hazel nuts before the time for serving salad.

The trial of the Pyx is an interesting annual ceremony that in one form or another has occurred for centurie The Pyxis a box in which certain numbers of coins of every denomination are placed after each day's work in the British Royal Mint for a year. The Goldsmithe Company has afforded the jury since its institution several hundred years axo. When the jury open the Pyx they weigh the come in bulk and several individually, testing them also with fire and chemicals, so that there can be left no trace of doubt of the true value of British and British-made coinage. The loss of weight or "remedy" allowed to the Master of the Mint for loss is 2 of a grain, but none such has been recorded for 230 years, 7 ,8:4,0;5 pieces in all were coined last year use at home and in the colon ex.

The expiration of the tenth year of Gen. Wannow sky's activity as Russian Minister of War has directed When Wantiowsky entered effice the Eussian cavalry was a mass of odds and ends of all sorts and with any prevalent system. Now the cuirassiers, hussars, &c. are found only in the guards. The Russian cavalry of the line are almost exclusively dragoons; that is they are mounted infantry, with the task to basten up at critical moments, take possession of particularly important positions and hold them till the main force appears. Wannowsky is also responsible for the incessant activity of Bussia on her western boundary. To his efforts are due the persistent construction of strategical rall-ways in the western provinces the massing of troops on the German and Austrian frontiers, and the great girdle of fortifications for the protecti also brought it about that not only the reserves, but also the militia have camp drill every year. To all this BOYALTY AT THE THEATER.

The Great Performance in London - State

Performances in Russia and Fran LONDON, July 18. - A good deal of fuss has been made about the appearance or non-appearance of the French singers in the cast of the performance to be given in honor of the German Emperor at Covent Garden on Thursday next. M. Lassalle seems to have been the only sensible man in the excited crowd of artists, critics, and French journalists; he declared it as his opinion that the engagement between manager and singer had no clause or annulling article authorizing the latter to break his contract on account of the presence in the house of any one personality among the ordinary audience. However, Mr. Harris took it upon himself to solve the difficulty and stop the discussion, which threatened to become bitter, by quietly changing the programme for that night and announcing such operas or parts of operas as would not necessitate the cooperation of the French contingent. It is shrewdly suspected that the French artists, in spite of their professions of ultra patriotism. are secretly disappointed at having no share in what promises to be the greatest function of

Plutocracy has come brilliantly to the fore and taken the best seats in the large theatre. There are in the whole house only two boxes that are the inalienable property of their owners and therefore never in the market; with this exception all the others have been disposed of at fabulous prices, the competition becoming keener and keener as the day grow nearer. Stalls are not to be had now at sixteen guineas spiece, and fifty or even sixty pounds have been offered for a box. To-day, when it

guineas apiece, and fifty or even sixty pounds have been offered for a box. To-day, when it is understood that love or money cannot wring another seat from the manager, extraordinary intrigues are affoat to oust the happier possessors or to outbid them. Some outside persons have clubbed together and agreed that one ticket paid for by three holders should ensole each to see one act of the performance. No one will probably be more astonished than the Emperor himself it his comest ohis notice, for notwithstanding his popularity at nome, or perhaps on account of it, he is accustomed to show himself in public without eliciting such a display of extravagance and—the word will out—of snobbishness, as the race to see him exposes.

Thursday's performance at the opera is variously called a gaia or state performance, erroneously in both cases, for it is neither in the sense in which those terms are understood abroad, although certain regulations in the matter of dress are enforced. In Berlin, as in other courts, when a performance at a theatre is included in the festivities arranged for the receives him is de facto the host as much as if the entertainment took place in his palace. He secures the whole house, with the exception perhaps of the two upper tiers, and the seats are all alloited by invitation, and, of course, without payment, through the medium of the Minister of the Household, to those persons whose birth, rank, position, or official duties entitle them to be present at court feativities. The spectators are the guests of the sovereign, as they would be at a state concert or ball, and they can expect to be presented between the acts—if they have not already been—to the illustrious visitor in one of the anterooms to the royal box. In these conditions only can a performance at a theatre usely be termed a state or gaia one. What will take place on Thursday at Covent Garden in the north in one of the anterooms to the royal box. In these conditions only can a performance at a theatre usely be termed a state or gaia o privilege.

It would not appear, however, as if they are

It would not appear, however, as if they will not

It would not appear, however, as if they are to get their money's worth, for they will not be gratified, as they would be elsewhere, by the spectacle of a gorgeous central box always reserved to the crown, lavishly illuminated and showing off to the best advantage the glittering uniforms and dresses of the monarches and their numerous retinues.

In Russin, for example, the aspect of the house is far more interesting than anything, however good, spiny on on the stays. The

house is far more interesting than anything, however good, going on on the stage. The Czar enters the imperial box with the established etiquette and ceremonial, the whole house rising emasse to receive him and the orchestra striking up the national anthem. He invariably invites those admitted to his box to partake of refreshments between the acts, and tes, drinks, and lees are brought from the palace and served by his own revants to the guests.

When France still boasted of a court she was equally generous and hospitable in her entervants to the guests.

When France still boasted of a court she was equally generous and hospitable in her entertainments. Under the second empire when a Representation of Gala took place the superintendent of the imperial theatres hired the opera and admitted only those honored by invitations, who were bound to observe the same regulations as for a Tuileries ball. Those of the male guests who had no special uniform wore black knee breeches, silk stockings, and a sword. The Emperor and Empress occupied seats in the huge box which could conveniently hold ninety people, and was built in the centre on the space which several ordinary boxes would take, as well as on a portion of the amphitheatre; it was surmounted by a dais and richly decorated with purple and gold draperies. In 1867 the foreign sovereigns visiting Paris were thus entertained with the dignitaries of the household and the ladies in attendance. In the was tibule and on the staircase the Cent Gardes in their splendid accourtements formed a guard of honor; two of the gigantic solders were stationed on either side of the prescendance where they stood as immovable as statues. One evening especially will be remembered as exceptionally trilinant; on that occasion Meyerbeer's "Prophet" was admirably executed before the Czar of Russia.

After the fall of the empire the gala performance grew more and more rare, and weethern of their splendor. The last worthy of the name

After the fail of the empire the rala performances grew more and more rare, and we show of their splendor. The last worthy of the name was on the 13th of July, 1873, during the bresidency of Marshai MacMahon in the first jear of his septemate, when he invited the shahof Persia to the opera. M. Halanzier, re entity appointed director, omitted the usual cersmonty of carrying the light deandeabra with three branches before the august guest, as had been the custom with his predicessors when the Emperor entertained royalty. He merely commanded that six of his inshers, each bearing a candelabra with seven lights, should march processionally before the Shah till he had entered the Presidential box. The Persian potentate, who knew no better was exceedingly pleased with this luminous display and expressed himself to that effect by waving the hand approvingly at M. Halanzier with his familiar staccato gesture.

and expressed himself to that effect by waving his hand approvingly at M. Halanzier with his familiar staccato gesture.

In 1875, at the inaucuration of the new Opera, at which Marshal MacMahon was present in state, the director not only suppressed the traditional candelabra if old but the cort go of ushers, and hen clorth nothing remained of the former customs and eliquette of gala performances save the perfunctory playing of the national air of any foreign reigning personage who might happen to be present at the opera at his entrance or exit.

Of all the hard work done by the Emperor William since his accession to the throne none will be more a riduous probably than his tendays visit to England, and it is no wonder that the Empress, renouncing her stay in the Island Wight, should have determined to hurry tack to her five little sons in the quiet and enassuming watering place of Peliastowe hitherto ignored by the "snatt" people. However, the imperial couple have no grounds for complaining of the unanimity and enthusiasm of the reception they have net with so far. High and low seem bent upon doing them the uttermest honors and the lickle tide of popularity is for the nonce entirely in their favor.

The New Orleans Miss Resching Out Dimes.

The New Orleans Mint Rushing Out Dimes NEW ORLEANS, July 20.-The New Orleans Mint began coining dimes to-day for the first time since 1855, and will turn out 100,000 dime daily. It is said that this order is due to the daily. It is said that this order is due to the recently introduced pocket savings banks, which have locked up so manyof these coins that ought to be in circulation as to render them scarce and insufficient for business purposes. The colains of dimes at the mint here will require it to reduce its output of standard dilura, and has also caused an increase in the force of men employed.

# BUNBEAMS.

-The hydrophobia scare which pervades all parts of

The hydrophobia scare which pervades all paris of Connecticut prompted the Selections of Unionville to publish this unique official rotter in the Iteratio of that publish this unique official rotter in the Iteratio of that parents owning a dog in the town of Farmination are notified that they must be properly muzzled July 25.

—At 10 o'clock the other night Frank Mabbit was driving from Old Mystic to Mystic Conn. and was about half way between the places, on a lonely country road, when a thunderbott fell from a black cloud that rolled overhead. Mr. Mabbit saw the flash. about haf way between the substitute of the country road, when a thunderbolt fell from a black cloud that rolled overhead. Hr. Mabbit saw the flash, and then was hurled sensities from his wagon seat. Twenty minutes later he regained consciousness. He was lying in a ditch by the roadide. He staggred to his fact, and then another flash showed him his horse, which had been cut out of its herness and flust sensities feet, lying senseless in the ditch on the other side of the road. He went to work on the animal, and in a few minutes resuccitated it. Then it occurred to him that he didn't feel very well, and he examined himself. He was stiff and numb, and he found that the fluid had burned two long furrows on his face, a big appt on his shoulder, and a queer line down his leg, which looked as if a person had drawn a sharp his feel. which looked as if a person had drawn a sharp kn fe in a straight line that pricked through the axia from the knee cap to the heel A round hole had been burned through his coat. Mr Mabbit found that and the militia have camp drill every year. To all this should be added his activity in re uniforming the whole army and introducing the 7.6 millimetre rife which it usis is about to clace in the hands of all her coldiers. Despite the imperfections of generalship and care of the troops displayed at the Rowno mandurres, military men throughout Europe acknowledge that Wannewsty has worked with a giant's strength and with a scenario.